

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
CHARLOTTESVILLE DIVISION**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>	)	
	)	Case No. 3:98CR00037
	)	
	)	<b>OPINION</b>
v.	)	
	)	By: James P. Jones
<b>CHERRY RENEE MARTIN,</b>	)	Chief United States District Judge
	)	
Defendant.	)	

*Donald R. Wolthuis, Assistant United States Attorney, Roanoke, Virginia, for  
United States; Cherry Renee Martin, Pro Se Defendant.*

The government has objected to any reduction in sentence for this defendant, who is eligible for such a reduction under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) by virtue of the lowering of the crack cocaine guidelines.<sup>1</sup>

I will overrule the government's objections.

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<sup>1</sup> This district is reported to have the fourth largest number of defendants who qualify for a reduction in sentence under the Sentencing Commission's policy on retroactivity. Unfortunately, it appears that the United States Attorney for this district is objecting to reduction in *every case*, even those which provide for a reduction in sentence of only a few months. While the Department of Justice opposed the retroactivity of the amended guidelines, once the Sentencing Commission unanimously decided on retroactivity—a decision which Congress has not overruled—a per se objection to any reduction does not serve the public interest. For example, the court is required to consider the public safety in determining whether to reduce a particular sentence, *see* USSG § 1B1.10 cmt. n.1(B)(ii) (Mar. 3, 2008), and the government's blanket objection in all cases does not assist the court in making that decision, and, in fact, hinders it.

The government asks this court to focus on information contained in the original Presentence Investigation Report and the defendant's behavior while incarcerated when deciding whether to reduce the defendant's sentence.

With regard to the conduct underlying the offense and the defendant's criminal history, as detailed in the Presentence Investigation Report, the guidelines provide mechanisms for consideration of both via the Total Offense Level and the Criminal History Category. Absent any evidence that this defendant's Total Offense Level and Criminal History Category uniquely fail to paint an accurate picture of the defendant's background or danger to the public, I find that neither the conduct underlying the conviction nor the defendant's criminal history is a bar to a reduction in sentence.

The Chronological Disciplinary Record submitted by the government indicates that the defendant has been sanctioned for two incidents of misconduct while incarcerated. I do not find that her misbehavior while incarcerated is significant enough to bar a reduction of her sentence.

Finally, the government argues that the defendant has already received a lower sentence than she should have received because she benefitted from a plea agreement, and therefore her sentence should not be reduced. The defendant, however, did not benefit from a plea agreement. She was convicted of one count and acquitted of two other counts after a jury trial.

A separate judgement will be entered.

Dated: March 17, 2008

/s/ JAMES P. JONES  
Chief United States District Judge